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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 5

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS
KING STREET
WAKEFIELD

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Owing to shortage of staff in the key positions in the Health Department, it has not been possible for me to present my Annual Report for 1955 sooner, and I have had to curtail much of the comment which I should have liked to have made in the body of the Report.

I would however, like to comment on the following:—

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate for Wakefield in the year 1955 was 39.5 per 1,000 live births, a considerable increase on the figure for 1954, which was an all-time low record of 23.8 per 1,000 births.

I am naturally disturbed about this increased death rate, and have put considerable thought into trying to find out the reason.

The causes of these infant deaths are shown for the first time in this form in my Annual Report, under the various headings, and an examination of these causes reveals that there were seven deaths from pneumonia, which is most unusual, and difficult to explain.

The sixteen cases shown under the heading "Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases", reveal an interesting fact. Four deaths were due to prematurity, and five were due to cerebral haemorrhage. As cerebral haemorrhage most often occurs in conjunction with prematurity, it would seem that prematurity is one of the principal causes of infantile deaths.

For a long time now I have held the view that prematurity is attributable to the mental outlook of the mother. Since 1946 I have been concerned about the figures of prematurity as they occur in the infant mortality figures. Prematurity is still the biggest single cause of death.

With this in mind, therefore, I have asked the Health Visitors in all the Authorities in which I have served to pay particular attention, when they have been visiting, to the attitude of mind of the mother-to-be to her unborn infant. Evidence has been accumulating over the past ten years, and during the last five years whilst

I have been in Wakefield the evidence has been still more informative, and confirms in my mind that we are on the right track as regards an important cause of prematurity. The unfortunate thing is that there is so little concrete, scientific evidence that would conclusively prove that the mother's attitude of mind was an all-important factor. But in recent years so much attention has been paid to the influence of mental processes of an emotional character on somatic organic functions, that it is not difficult to feel or understand why the mental attitude should so affect the term of the child's incubation.

Health Visitors and Midwives will continue to do all they can to relieve mothers-to-be of the tension and anxiety concerning childbirth, and to encourage them to attend the Relaxation Clinic, which, as its results become known, is being attended by an ever-increasing number of expectant mothers.

The Midwives and General Practitioners speak very highly of the Relaxation Clinics, saying that it is noticeable how much relaxed during and immediately after the birth is a mother who has attended this Clinic.

Improvident Families.

The Co-ordinating Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-Treated in their own homes, of which I am the Chairman, continued to meet at regular intervals, and much useful work has been done in the exchange of views and information between the various persons and Departments concerned in the welfare of children in their own homes.

There is in this year's report no change in the pattern of the causation of improvident families.

Mainly due to the help of all the Departments of the Corporation, and to the Voluntary Societies, we have been able to reduce the number of families on the list of families requiring assistance.

In connection with this, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Children's Department, the Housing, Welfare Services, and Education Departments, the W.V.S., the Probation Officers, the Police and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Government Departments, for their assistance in the work of this Committee.

The housing and re-housing of these families is still a major problem, and I must reiterate that some special form of "half-way" house is necessary in order to rehabilitate such families, so that they can graduate to the level of the decent-living tenants of Corporation houses.

City Slaughterhouse.

I regret to say that at the beginning of 1955 I had to make an adverse report on the conditions at the City Slaughterhouse, but since that time conditions and usage have improve considerably, and the slaughterhouse is now under new management.

I hope to see still more improvement, and I must thank the Markets Superintendant for his co-operation, and the City Engineer for his helpful advice in planning the new lay-out of the slaughterhouse, and all the equipment necessary to bring it up to modern standards. I think I can say now that when the new stunning pen for the beasts' slaughterhouse is installed, the slaughterhouse will present a vastly different picture to the one I saw when I first came to this city.

Mental Health.

As reported in my last Annual Report, we have had no mental health social worker since the resignation of Mr. Marsden.

Thinking about this problem of Mental Health, I made a report on the 11th January, 1955, setting out what I thought would be the best way of overcoming the difficulty of shortage of staff for mental health work. I anticipated at that time the findings of the Working Party on Health Visitors—that the Health Visitors should take on mental health visiting and the follow-on care of persons who had returned home after being in hospital suffering from mental illness.

I said at that time that the best way would be to increase the size of the Health Visiting staff, if that were at all possible, but that has proved impossible in the year under review. Nevertheless, the Health Visitors have taken the extra burden with great willingness, and I am glad to say are very enthusiastic about this aspect of their work.

Dysentery.

An outbreak of dysentery of the sonne type occurred at an Alverthorpe School in November of this year.

Immediate steps were taken to prevent the spread of this infection, and the school was closed for half a day—on a Friday afternoon—and thoroughly cleansed with disinfectant, particular attention bring paid to the w.c.'s, plug handles, door knobs, door jambs, and all furniture.

This school is an old school, and the washing provision was inadequate, and the toilet accommodation was found to be conducive to spread.

As this outbreak continued well into 1956, a more detailed report will be given in next year's annual report.

New Clinic at Alverthorpe.

In view of the movement of the population away from the centre of the City to the housing estates on the perimeter, it has been in my mind, and I have reported on this before, that it will be necessary to provide infant welfare services in these outlying districts.

The Health Committee have not yet decided to build new Clinics on the Eastmoor Estate and in the Alverthorpe district, but they have taken the opportunity of buying a vacant house, No. 68, Batley Road, Alverthorpe, for conversion into a Child Welfare centre.

It is hoped to open this Centre next year.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I would like to say that my thanks are due to the staff of the Health Department for all the assistance they have given me, and also to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their very real support in what have been sometimes difficult periods for a Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1955

Mayor:

Alderman Alfred Carr, J.P.

Chairman:

Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor R. Kaye.

Alderman R. Firth

„ B. Johnson, J.P.

„ (Mrs.) F. W. Stott, J.P.

„ C. Whitaker

Councillor W. Alexander.

„ F. Ellis.

„ D. Hutchings.

„ L. Moore.

„ G. Pilmer.

„ A. Quinn.

„ G. H. Stead.

„ J. H. Taylor.

„ S. Tiffany.

„ R. Wheeler.

„ O. F. O. Widdrington.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. C. R. Duffin

Representing Wakefield
Executive Council.

Dr. A. M. R. Heron

Dr. J. Skirrow

}
}

Representing Local
Medical Committee.

Alderman (Mrs.) E. H.
Crowe, J.P.

Representing Hospital Manage-
ment Committee No. 9

Councillor L. S. Blakeley

Representing Hospital Manage-
ment Committee No. 10.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1955

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

GILBERT TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

JOHN WILLIAM PRICE, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-time):—

G. B. CREIGHTON, L.D.S. (Sheffield).

Public Analyst (Part-time):—

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

Chest Physician (Part-time):—

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Chest Physician (Part-time):—

J. A. DICK, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, (b), (c).
(Appointed 1st January, 1955).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

KEITH W. WILLANS, (b), (c), (d), (e),
(Appointed 20th January, 1955).

District Sanitary Inspectors:—

NORMAN BUCKLE, (b), (c).

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

ROLAND MURGATROYD, (b), (c).

JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (b), (c).

- (a). Fellow of the Royal Society of Health.
- (b). Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- (c). Certificate of R.S.H. and S.I.E. Joint Board.
- (d). Certificate of R.S.H. for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.
- (e). Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

*Health Visiting Staff.**Senior Health Visitor:—*

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
(Died 4th October, 1955).

SARAH ROXBY PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
(Appointed 5th October, 1955).

Health Visitors:—

ROSE DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Appointed 18th July, 1955).

JOAN GAFFNEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. Certificate (Part I.),
H.V.'s Certificate. (Resigned 31st December, 1955).

ELSIE INMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certificate (Part I.),
H.V.'s Certificate.

AMY MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

ANN A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
(Employed part-time).

Superintendent, Home Nursing Service:—

MARY ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Home Nurses.

FULL-TIME:—

LENA DUNWELL, S.R.N.

(Appointed 19th December, 1955).

ELIZABETH GUTTERIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

MONICA HEALEY, S.E.A.N.

ISABELLA FRASER LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 2nd May, 1955).

JEAN ISABELLA ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 1st October, 1955).

ROBINA ELIZABETH SCOTT, S.R.N.

(Resigned 6th June, 1955).

BETTY DOREEN TOMLIN, S.R.N.

(Resigned 30th April, 1955).

PART-TIME:—

MABEL FLORIS APPLETON, S.R.N.

(Resigned 30th September, 1955).

HARRIET HARROP, S.E.A.N.

ETHEL MAUD HOLLAND, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

GWENDOLINE PROCTOR, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

ALICE SOOTHILL, S.R.N.

(Resigned 30th April, 1955).

MABEL WARD, S.R.N.

ELSIE WILBY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Physiotherapist:—

NORA McMANUS.

Matron, Burneytops Nursery:—

EILEEN MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Municipal District Midwives:—

ELSIE BURNS, S.C.M.

(Appointed 17th October, 1955).

BRIDGID CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PHYLLIS M. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

IDA LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, S.C.M.

MARY LLOYD MITCHELL, S.C.M.

ISABELLA A. T. POW, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 16th September, 1955).

School Clinic, etc., Nurse:—

MARGARET E. DOWNING.

Dental Attendant:—

BARBARA WARD.

Domestic Help Organiser:—

SARAH H. COX.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (Part-time):—

HILDA WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Mental Health.

“Duly Authorised Officers” (Part-time):—

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time):—

JOHN MARSDEN.

(Resigned 16th January, 1955).

Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:—

PHYLLIS MARY VOGELER.

Ambulance Officer:—

ROBERT HOPWOOD.

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1955:—

Chief Clerk:—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Assistant Chief Clerk:—

RAYMOND D. SCOTT.

School Health Services Clerk:—

HERBERT W. TATE.

Accounts, etc., Clerk:—

EDWIN MORTON.

Senior Female Clerk:—

PHYLLIS WADDINGTON, A.S.C.T.

Clerks:—

VERA ALLEN, Domestic Help Section.

HARLAND A. BENTON, Sanitary Section

DOREEN BLANSHARD, School Health Services Section.

JOYCE BOOTH, Ambulance Service Section.

JOYCE E. CURRY, General Office.

MARGARET DRIVER, Principal Child Welfare Centre.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, General Office.

BETTY HARVEY, Sanitary Section.

JOHN MALCOLM HARRISON, General Office.

BETTY PINDER, Domestic Help Section.

VALERIE G. SATTERSFITT, Principal Child Welfare
Centre.

STUART S. SPURR. Sanitary Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) 5,800

Population:—

(a) Census, 1951 (vide Registrar General's Preliminary Report) 60,380

(b) Registrar General's Estimated Home Population, Mid-year, 1955 59,630

Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1955, according To Rate Books 18,521

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1955 £447,155

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1954 .. Gross £1,790
Net £1,771

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Registered Live Births—Legitimate ..	848	453	395
Illegitimate ..	37	17	20
	<hr/> 885	<hr/> 470	<hr/> 415

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population .. 14.8
Comparable Birth-rate 15.1

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Still-births	27	16	11
Still-birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ..			29.6

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Deaths	754	380	374
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population ..			12.6
Comparable Death-rate			13.2

Deaths from Disease and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth..

Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion Nil.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants 35	Rate per 1000 live births	39.5
Legitimate infants 32	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	37.7
Illegitimate infants 3	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	81.0

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1955 was 1,086 including 380 non-residents. In addition, 48 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 754 (380 males and 374 females), giving a crude death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1954 and 1953 were 12.5 and 12.5 respectively.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor" calculated for each area by the Registrar General. In the case of Wakefield the factor for 1955 is 1.05, which gives a death rate of 13.2 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1955 was 11.7, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 11.6.

More than 64 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Percentage of No. of Deaths total deaths</i>	
Heart Disease	252	33.4
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	87	11.5
Cancer	127	16.8

Table II summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

Infant deaths—attributable to the following causes:—

Meningococcal infections	1	Acute Cardiac Failure ..	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	1	Icterus Gravis Neonatorum	1
Influenza	1	Not shown by evidence	
Pneumonia	7	P.M.	1
Bronchitis	1	Prematurity	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	5
Congenital malformations	5	Toxaemia	1
		Ashpyxia Neonatorum ..	1
		Anuria	1
		Cerebral Thrombosis ..	1

The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) was 35 (25 males and 10 females), giving an infantile mortality rate of 39.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 23.8 in 1954, 35.3 in 1953, and 30.1 in 1952. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 24.9.

The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 21.4 as compared with 14 in 1954, 22 in 1953 and 13 in 1952. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17.3.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 667. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 885, as compared with 924 in 1954. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1955 was therefore 14.8, as compared with 15.5 in 1954.

As in the case of the death rate, the Registrar General supplies an area comparability factor for application to the birth rate. This factor for 1955 is 1.02, giving a birth rate of 15.1 corrected for comparability with the rates of other areas adjusted in a similar manner.

Care of Premature Infants.

A small ward in the Manygates Maternity Hospital is equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and if necessary babies born on the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies born to Wakefield residents (as adjusted by transferred notifications) was 53. Of these 19 were born at home and 34 in hospitals.

Of the 19 premature babies born at home, 18 were nursed entirely at home, and 1 was admitted to hospital. At the end of the month all had survived.

Of the 34 premature babies born in hospital, 3 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 29 survived at the end of one month.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Home Nursing Service.

During the year 1955, a total of 1,052 cases were attended by the Home Nurses, comprising 829 medical cases, 157 surgical cases, 4 infectious disease cases, 48 tuberculosis cases, 14 maternal complications.

The total number of visits paid by the Home Nurses was 30,667.

456 patients attended were 65 years of age or over at the time of the first visit during the year, 61 were children under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit. 198 patients had more than 24 visits during the year.

Miss M. Robson acts as Superintendent of the Home Nurses. At the end of the year the Home Nursing staff comprised, in addition to the Superintendent, 5 whole time and 6 part time nurses.

The acute shortage of nurses in this area of the country has had repercussions on the Home Nursing Service of the City. Despite this, we have endeavoured to maintain a good standard of nursing care, although more limited than we wanted.

We would like to be able to provide for the seriously ill being nursed in their own homes, a late night nursing service which is an essential need among the community. Should the nursing position improve, this additional service would be inaugurated.

Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service, which was commenced in the latter part of 1948, under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to function during the year. Miss S. H. Cox acts as Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year 1955, Domestic Help was provided in 585 cases, comprising Maternity (including expectant mothers) 33 cases, Tuberculosis 5 cases, Chronic sick including aged and infirm 257 cases, Others 290 cases. In addition, a "Sitter Up" service was provided in 2 cases.

At the end of the year 4 whole time and 60 part time Domestic Helps were employed.

Laboratory Facilities.

General Laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk and pathological specimens. Chemical analyses of Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made by the Public Health Laboratory. The chemical analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A.(Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed, number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1955:—

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street	
			AMBULANCES		SITTING CASE VEHICLES			
	By Ambu-ances	By Cars	Town Jour-neys	Distance Jour-neys	Town Jour-neys	Distance Jour-neys	Within the City	Out-side City
Jan.	1449	798	2439	2997	2032	3530	14	—
Feb.	1369	892	2029	2094	2977	3653	14	—
March	1390	1183	1981	2309	2471	4466	19	—
April	1097	904	1745	2125	1974	3737	22	—
May	1195	962	1767	1930	2361	4455	22	—
June	1228	1180	1846	2582	2801	4294	17	1
July	1195	1307	1835	1940	2994	4203	25	—
August	541	1247	1115	1989	2746	3340	30	—
Sept.	1626	1399	2075	2168	3565	3798	15	—
October	1543	1130	2325	2618	2622	3288	24	—
Nov.	1755	1038	1929	2156	2621	3671	12	—
Dec.	1285	808	1718	2153	2053	2873	27	—
Totals	15673*	12848	22804	27061	31217	45308	241	1

* Includes Children conveyed to & from Occupation Centre

Total Mileage — 126,390

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop.

The Vehicle Maintenance Workshop continued to function throughout the year, and the work carried out is indicated in the following particulars:—

Department	No. of Vehicles Serviced	Man hours spent on Vehicles		
		Mechanic	Assistant	Total
Health (Ambulance Service) ..	10	1060	418½	1478½
Health (Home Nursing Cars)	2	214½	127	341½
Health (Home Nursing Cycles, Wheel Chairs, etc.)	14	46	117½	163½
Health (Utility Van)	1	48½	22	70½
Education	2	34½	17	51½
Women's Voluntary Services	1	42½	42½	85
Cemetery	1	108	30	138
Waterworks	2	14½	14½	28
Parks	3	49½	57	106½
Civil Defence	3	100	62½	162½
Fire Service	2	12	12	24
TOTALS	41	1730	920½	2649½

Dental Treatment.

(1) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S., who acts as part-time Dental Officer in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic, for the following statement of work carried out during the year 1955:—

(a) Number examined	56
Found to require treatment	56
Number treated	56
Made dentally fit	32

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:—*

Extractions	215
Fillings	14
Dentures provided—Partial and complete	40

(2) *Children under 5 years of age.*

I am indebted to the School Dental Officer (Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S.) for the following statement of work carried out by him during the year 1955 in respect of children under 5 years of age:—

(a) Number examined	..	..	..	..	..	171
Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	109
Number treated	..	..	..	..	..	69
Made dentally fit	..	..	..	..	..	61
(b) <i>Forms of dental treatment provided:—</i>						
Extractions	..	..	..	..	..	89
Anaesthetics—general	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	12
Silver Nitrate treatment	..	..	..	..	..	20

MENTAL HEALTH

Duties under the National Health Service Act—Lunacy and Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency.

There is a Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners). Meetings are held when required.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers (Mr. H. B. Carr and Mr. A. Hudson) act as part time "Duly Authorised Officers" in connection with the taking of initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness, and also carry out after-care work in this connection. A Mental Social Worker—Mr. John Marsden—who was employed by the Hospital Management Committee No. 10 for work at Stanley Royd Hospital for the Management Committee, and also for work in the City on behalf of the Wakefield Corporation, resigned in January, 1955. Since then no successor has been appointed. At the time of writing consideration is being given to the appointment of a Duly Authorised Officer Mental Health Worker who will be employed full-time by the Health Committee. The Health Visitors carry out duties in connection with the care and supervision of mental defectives, and in connection with the after-care of persons suffering from mental illness.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers (Messrs. Carr and Hudson) during 1955:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Certified	20	20	40
Voluntary	30	40	70
Reported and investigated but not Certified	8	6	14
	<u>58</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>124</u>

National Health Service Act, 1946.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

Local Health Services.

	<i>Under age 16</i>		<i>16 and over</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1955.				
(a) Cases at 31st December, 1955, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" ..	—	—	—	—
Number in which action taken on reports by:				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	1	—	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	—	1	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	3	—
(3) Other sources	—	—	1	2
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not, at 31st December, 1955, regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives or in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1955, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	4	2
2. Disposal of cases reported during 1955.				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (a)) Number:				
(ii) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	1	1	3	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	1
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	1	1
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (b)) number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	4	2

	Under age 16		16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1955 and admitted to:				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..	1	1	1	—
(b) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	1	—
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/55:				
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	7	6	31	23
(ii) Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) In "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	1
(iv) In Hospitals.. .. .	2	3	34	27
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	28	32
TOTAL	9	9	93	83
5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1955, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (including in 4 (ii))				
	—	—	—	—
6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31/12/55 (according to need at that date):				
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)-(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority				
(1) In urgent need of hospital care: ..				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	1	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	2	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—
TOTAL URGENT CASES ..	1	—	2	—
(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:				
(i) "cot and chair" cases	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	1	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES ..	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	1	—	3	—
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:				
(i) occupation centre	6	3	5	5
(ii) industrial centre	1	—	4	—
(iii) home training	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	3	9	5
(c) Of the cases included in 6 (b), number receiving training on 31/12/55:				
(i) in occupation centre	7	3	9	5
(ii) In industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	3	9	5

Wakefield Occupation Centre

During the past year the number of children attending the Occupation Centre has grown to 61.

This number is made up by 34 City children and 27 County. 28 of them are under 10 years old—11 are over 16 years—the remainder are between 10 and 16 years.

There are 31 males and 30 females.

Ages range from 4 years to over 30. Although this appears to be a tremendous age range all the pupils attending the Centre seem to fit in. The older ones do not look or feel conspicuous.

A happy atmosphere is maintained and average attendance is good. Although of course attendance varies with the seasons i.e. in Winter there are more absentees than in the Summer.

The children are divided into 4 groups, according to age, with one teacher in charge of each group. The type of work attempted, and in some cases achieved, covers a vast range of subjects from habit training to more advanced handicrafts, i.e. canework, rug-making, staining and seating stools etc. Some of the older boys are quite adaptable at this sort of work. These boys, though in the main not suitable to go out to work would benefit enormously by training in an Industrial Centre. In such a centre, with the necessary equipment, brush making, matting (coconut) and woodwork etc., could be taught.

The various pieces of handwork completed at the Occupation Centre are sold to parents and friends at the annual sale day.

Speech training is also a most important subject as many of the children are thus handicapped. Apart from the regular speech training period in each class we are lucky to have the services of a qualified Speech Therapist once a week. This is an excellent idea and should be more widely adopted in other Occupation Centres.

It has also been found that the children respond more readily to the modern type of physical education. More so than to the old regimental type. Vast strides have been made in this field during the past few years with the mentally retarded child.

The very simple 3R. subjects are encouraged.

There has been an addition of one teacher to the staff found necessary as the number of children on the register increased.

Staff now employed includes:—

- 1 Supervisor.
- 1 Assistant Supervisor.
- 3 Unqualified Assistant Supervisors.
- 1 Centre Orderly. (Part time).
- 2 Kitchen Assistants. (Part time).

Main Social functions of the year included:—

May. Annual visit by most of the children and staff to Filey.
A most enjoyable day was spent beside the sea.
Tea in a cafe was kindly paid for by the Rotary Club and this helped to make the day.

July. Open day when the children entertained the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee together with parents and friends.

The entertainment took form in the crowning of the Rose Queen. Country dancing including Maypole dancing. Percussion band (which was a popular favourite) and other items. All the children took part from the "tinies" to the seniors.

December. This is to children (all ages included) the happiest, most exciting month of the year. So it is to the children of this Centre. For it brings—Nativity scenes—Carols—parties and last but not by any means the least—Santa Claus.

During the Summer, weather permitting, play, lessons and meals are taken in the ample playing fields at the rear of the Centre buildings.

Each child stays and enjoys an excellent mid-day meal. In this way good table manners can be taught. After dinner the nursery class have a sleep or rest, as the case may be, on nursery beds.

Hygiene of the highest possible standard is and must be adhered to.

Medical Inspections are carried out twice each year. Cleanliness inspections at the beginning of each term. In March the annual visit was paid by Miss Gordon, Board of Control Inspector.

The children arrive at the Centre by ambulance, private bus, paid escort or parent.

A strong Parent Teachers Association exists and sound activities etc., are held in aid of the Centre.

During the past year a landing mat has been presented by Association and various toys and equipment have been promised.

Talking to many parents, the encouragement received and the children themselves has made me believe that Wakefield Occupation Centre is worth while.

One boy aged 16 and one girl also aged 16 years have found suitable employment in 1955.

Fire drill takes place at least once per month.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year 1955.

This section of the law is useful, but it is most often not necessary to invoke the law, nor is it desirable. Every effort is made to persuade aged and infirm persons to voluntarily accept accommodation under this part of the Act. The greater number of these cases accept the inevitable. With the co-operation of the Welfare Services Department, four such cases were thus persuaded during the year.

National Assistance Acts—Incidence of Blindness.

I am indebted to the Director of Welfare Services for the following Table A relating to the year 1955, during which period 12 persons were admitted to the Blind Register and 14 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register.

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cata-ract</i>	<i>Glau-coma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	8	2	—	3
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	8	1	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	—	—	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year 1955. Table B. below is, therefore, a nil return.

B. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street.	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road.	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Vaccination of Infants (Smallpox)	At Child Welfare Centres by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Branch Minor Ailments Clinics Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre Heath View School	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by Appointment. By Appointment. Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital.	<i>Men.</i> Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. T. E. S. White, M.I.C.E, M.I.W.E.), for the following notes regarding the Water Supply during the year 1955.

Following the wettest year on record—1954—when 68.74 inches of rain fell on the catchment area, the year 1955 will probably be remembered by the extremely dry summer which caused emergency restrictions to be imposed on the water supply.

The total rainfall this year was only 40.13 inches, being 22% below the average for the past 74 years. The only years recorded since 1880 which were drier than 1955 were 1887, 1902, 1932 and 1937, when, of course, daily consumption of water was much less than it is today.

Various courses of emergency action were necessary to safeguard the supply and all possible precautions were taken to avoid the abnormal risks of contamination during the period. At an early stage the closest co-operation was established with the Public Health Department and the Fire Brigade in the City, who like the Outdistricts and other authorities concerned, gave the water department every support.

Earlier in the year, the timely completion of the new high speed Prefilters at Jaw Hill enabled an abnormally high thaw consumption of 6.5 m.g. on the 25th January, 1955 to be handled, despite the fact that the slow sand filters were choked and thickly iced over.

Parties of student nurses, together with several other visitors have inspected the treatment works during the year, where also the subject of flouridation has been heard on occasions particularly with reference to the pilot schemes now in operation at Anglesey, Darlington, Kilmarnock and Watford.

On the administrative side the adoption of the Model Bye-laws, amended where necessary to suit the soft moorland water conditions should help considerably to reduce the risk of contamination and waste, particularly on new installations and the active co-operation of all persons concerned is urged.

New works have progressed satisfactorily through the year, the completion of the Baitings Gate Viaduct and the commencement of the Ardsley to Stanley Ferry Trunk Main being particularly worthy of note. In the City, considerable main laying is in evidence, principally connected with the new housing schemes, the new Power Station and City redevelopment. Good progress is also being maintained on the replacement of ball hydrants with new British Standard Streamlined Pattern, thus gradually eliminating another possible source of contamination.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Raw Water from Ringstone and Ryburn Main

(a) *Raw Water from Ryburn Main—3 samples taken during the year.*

1 test (10.2.55) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (4.5.55) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—18+ per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—18+ per 100 ml.

1 test (24.8.55)—taken during the drought period.

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—180+ per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—180+ per 100 ml.

(b) *Raw Water from Ringstone Main—4 samples taken during the year.*

1 test (10.2.55) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—3 per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—3 per 100 ml.

1 test (4.5.55) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (24.8.55) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

1 test (10.11.55)

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal coli, B. Coli type I—Nil per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into Supply.

60 samples were taken in various parts of the City and meter houses of Outdistricts, including samples taken at Lindale Hill Service Reservoir and Jaw Hill Filtration Works.

The results of all samples were as follows:—

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—Nil.

Faecal Coli, B Coli type 1—Nil.

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley.
3 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 25	May 16	Nov. 25	
Total Solids	66	76	96	79.33
Mineral Matter.. ..	55	65	73	64.33
Chlorides as NaCl	23	25	23	23.66
Free Ammonia	0.240	0.43	0.08	0.25
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.17
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	1.45	0.29	0.52	0.75
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen.. ..	0.16	0.26	0.29	0.24
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	10	3.33
Total Hardness.. ..	78	27	36	50.33
Permanent Hardness	78	27	26	43.66
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	10	3.33
Acidity in terms of CaO	10	10	Nil	6.66
pH Value	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.63
Colour—Hazen Units	20	15	10	15
Turbidity—Silica Scale	7	5	8	6.66
Manganese	—	0.19	Nil	0.06
Iron as Fe	—	—	0.25	0.83

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(2) Raw Water from the Ryburn Main collected at Ardsley.
3 samples taken during the year.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 25	May 16	Nov. 25	
Total Solids	83	90	128	100.33
Mineral Matter.. ..	63	68	92	74.33
Chlorides as NaCl	25	27	29	23.66
Free Ammonia	0.16	0.11	0.232	0.17
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.11
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	1.17	1.37	1.65	1.40
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen.. ..	0.33	0.23	0.28	0.28
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	3	1
Permanent Hardness	45	39	53	45.66
Total Hardness.. ..	45	39	56	46.66
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	3	1
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	8	10	Nil	6
pH Value	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5
Colour—Hazen Units ..	15	10	20	15
Turbidity—Silica Scale ..	7	5	22	11.33
Manganese	—	0.34	0.69	0.33
Iron as Fe	—	—	1.09	0.36

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory,
Wood Street.

	Date of Examination			Average
	Feb. 25	May 16	Nov. 25	
Total Solids	99	100	109	102.66
Mineral Matter	79	92	82	86.33
Chlorides as NaCl	29	27	28	28
Free Ammonia	0.04	0.04	0.148	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.28	0.50	0.13	0.30
		V. slight		
Nitrous Nitrogen	Trace	trace	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.30	0.34	0.25	0.30
Temporary Hardness	15		20	11.66
Total Hardness	70	49	68	62.33
Permanent Hardness	55	39	48	47.33
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	15	10	20	15
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Free Chlorine—Actual Free	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.07
Total including chloramines	0.13	0.01	0.20	0.11
pH Value	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.03
Colour—Hazen Units	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Turbidity—Silica Scale	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Iron as Fe			Nil	—

(Results expressed in parts per million)

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By JOHN PERCIVAL WHITEHEAD, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

General Remarks.

Details concerning the work of the District Sanitary Inspectors are again submitted for the year ended 1955.

The routine inspection of the district has been maintained so far as the high pressure of other work has permitted. All complaints received have been investigated and any necessary action has followed.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into force on the 30th August, 1954, and as will be remembered the Act required each Local Authority to submit for the Minister's approval within a twelve months period proposals for dealing with the houses in their area which appeared to them to be unfit for habitation and liable to demolition. The twelve months allowed expired on the 30th August, 1955, and it should be appreciated that up to that date it was necessary for each District Inspector to devote a large proportion of his working time preparing the necessary details required for the report.

Food premises in particular have received careful attention and the usual advice and suggestions for improvement in the general hygienic condition of such premises have been submitted by the Inspectors where it was considered to be necessary. It is very true to say that food hygiene is of great concern and I would add that the standard maintained at some of our local premises is not as high as one could expect. It is hoped that with the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations during 1956 the standards one has in mind will be reached.

Meat inspection at the Public Abattoir and the private slaughterhouses has been carried on as a routine.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	..	..	..	12,089
Dwellinghouses.				
Ordinary	..	..	..	705
Re Overcrowding	..	..	..	42
Special Survey	..	..	..	277
Re Notifiable Disease	..	..	..	698
Housing act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	..	..	..	371
Applications for Tenancies Municipal Houses	..	..	..	470
Municipal Houses inspected prior to reletting	..	..	..	130
Sanitary Conveniences.				
Water closets	..	..	..	402
Trough closets	..	..	..	20
Privies and pail closets	..	..	..	4
Urinals	..	..	..	45
Refuse Storage.				
Ashplaces	..	..	..	21
Ashbins	..	..	..	1,056
Drains and Sewers.				
Drains	..	..	..	404
Sewers	..	..	..	168
Street gullies	..	..	..	88
Factories.				
Factories (with mechanical power)	..	..	..	144
Factories (without mechanical power)	..	..	..	12
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables)	..	..	..	109
Outworkers	..	..	..	4
Food Storage, Preparation, etc.				
Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	..	..	..	102
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	..	..	..	10
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores	..	..	..	255
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	..	..	..	10
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores)	..	..	..	48
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	57

Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	57
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	94
Markets (Borough)	..	..	..	..	..	77
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	..	..	..	..	..	912
Slaughterhouses (Private)	..	..	..	..	..	300

Miscellaneous.

Animals, poultry, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	52
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	90
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	30
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	29
Entertainment Houses	..	..	..	..	..	53
Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	35
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	..	..	..	..	..	544
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	40
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers)	..	..	..	..	..	27
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	22
Special Notices of Slaughter	..	..	..	..	..	4
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	25
Shops (Shops Act)	..	..	..	..	..	372
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	180
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	32
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitary inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,944
Special visits (not classified)	..	..	..	..	..	1,158
Visits to premises re rat infestation	..	..	..	..	..	237
Van dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	58
Yards and courts	..	..	..	..	..	53

Notices served.

Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	183
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1954)	..	..	..	..	..	165
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	31
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1954)	..	..	..	..	..	24
Notices outstanding at end of 1955	..	..	..	..	..	35
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	261
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	270
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	225
Matters referred to the City Engineer	..	..	..	..	..	230

Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	..	—
Complaints received	.. .. .	1,038
Complaints confirmed	.. .. .	888
Nuisances found	.. .. .	143

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

No proceedings were taken on default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwelling Houses.

Water supply improved	.. .. .	0
Cleansed	.. .. .	11
Vermin infested (disinfested)	.. .. .	2
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	—
Dampness remedied	.. .. .	85
Roofs repaired	.. .. .	59
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	.. .. .	37
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	.. .. .	7
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	.. .. .	9
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	.. .. .	22
Windows repaired	.. .. .	32
New floors laid or repaired	.. .. .	8
Fireplaces, ovens and set pots repaired	.. .. .	30
Washing accommodation provided or improved	.. .. .	4
Ventilation improved	.. .. .	—
Doors repaired	.. .. .	9
Yards paved	.. .. .	1
Yards cleansed	.. .. .	1
Dangerous structures removed	.. .. .	3
Coal stores improved	.. .. .	—
Floors ventilated	.. .. .	—

Drains.

Repaired	.. .. .	25
Drains choked	.. .. .	94
Drains cleansed by owners	.. .. .	94
Reconstructed	.. .. .	4
Ventilated	.. .. .	6
Disconnected	.. .. .	—

Sinks.

New sinks provided	3
Sink waste pipes trapped	9
Sink waste pipes repaired	29
Other waste pipes repaired	1

Sewers.

Cleansed	82
Street gullies cleansed	30

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	10
Repaired	105
Reconstructed	1
Additional provided	1

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	—
Repaired	—

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	7
Other than manure	32
Animals, poultry, etc. Nuisances abated	1

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Movable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	13
Movable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	6
Dry ashplaces abolished	—
Ashplaces repaired	3

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—

Water closets	21,813
Trough water closets	89
Privies	23
Pail closets	10

A total of 404 water closets have been installed in new and existing properties during 1955.

The 89 trough water closets remaining are situated in the following Municipal Wards: Alverthorpe (East) (5), Westgate (North) (6), Kirkgate (2), Kirkgate (Primrose Hill) (13), St. John's (East) (7), Northgate (South) (24), Eastmoor (3), Calder (29). All the conveniences serve dwelling houses, and the houses concerned are of a sub-standard type.

Of the 23 privy closets remaining, 20 are attached to dwelling houses and 3 serve workshops, the closets are situated in areas where no sewerage facilities are available.

Ten pail closets still remain, 6 being attached to dwelling houses, and 4 serve a workshop. It is impossible to convert these closets owing to the lack of a proper sewerage scheme.

Refuse Storage Accommodation.

The following sets out in detail the operation of the provisions of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924:—

Total number of ashbins on the maintenance scheme	
at the end of 1954	7,308
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1955:	
Ashbins supplied by Corporation	280
Ashbins supplied by Owners	7
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1955	
	7,595
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1955	
	425

NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Routine smoke observations have been made throughout the year and with the exception of a small number of offenders the emission of smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance has been kept within reasonable limits.

It has been necessary to visit certain firms where offences have occurred and it is pleasing to report that in all cases ready co-operation from the management has been obtained with a resultant reduction in the amount of smoke emitted.

Atmospheric pollution is not due solely to the emission of smoke, etc., from factory chimneys. Private dwellings and other premises where bituminous coal is consumed on open firegrates add a large quota to the pollution of the atmosphere.

It is only on those occasions when smog persists over a long period that the menace of smoke is brought forcibly home to the community.

The remedies are known and in some areas are already being applied. Smokeless fuels could be more extensively used, giving in many cases greater efficiency and economy.

In the preparation of plans for new buildings, it is suggested that serious consideration be given as to the type of installation required for providing means of heat and that only those appliances which consume smokeless fuel or which are smoke free in operation should be accepted.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1955.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense Black Smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.									
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5-10
1	72	60	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	5
2	49	43	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
3	13	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
4	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	25	23	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	163	138	1	1	8	4	3	1	1	1	5

Table II.

**Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges
1954 and 1955.**

Month.	Tons of total solids per square mile					
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station		Kettlethorpe Station	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
January	11.66	10.66	19.10	12.78	*	8.61
February	9.60	13.92	17.41	13.81	9.13	11.06
March	18.02	10.72	24.83	64.73	11.07	10.03
April	9.33	7.09	25.40	21.43	17.44	11.02
May	8.14	14.92	14.76	20.73	11.60	8.67
June	10.67	6.94	17.85	16.14	10.40	6.96
July.. ..	12.82	10.50	15.65	13.52	9.73	9.35
August	11.38	19.29	16.75	15.58	7.12	7.19
September	6.75	9.19	11.01	16.20	6.42	8.26
October	9.99	8.12	11.31	13.54	5.77	7.61
November	7.56	11.26	11.99	16.36	5.86	9.36
December	12.51	8.27	19.82	11.61	9.79	7.40
Average per month	10.70	10.90	17.15	19.70	8.69	8.79

* Collecting bottle broken by frost action.

Table III.

**Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield
from 1945 to 1955.**

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of total solids per square mile		
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station	Kettlethorpe Station
1945	14.96	17.39	—
1946	9.89	17.94	—
1947	10.97	18.26	—
1948	10.00	19.79	—
1949	8.80	17.32	—
1950	12.09	16.41	—
1951	12.57	19.53	—
1952	9.62	17.82	—
1953	8.83	15.07	7.52
1954	10.90	19.70	8.79
1955	10.70	17.15	8.69

RODENT CONTROL.

One full time Rodent Operator has been fully employed during 1955 and the organisation and methods used are those recommended and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Both business premises and private dwellings are dealt with and it is pleasing to report that the general public have confidence in the service offered, being ready to report the presence of rats and mice when found.

Regular surveys are maintained particularly at premises where attraction for rats and mice arises and in this category some corporation occupied premises are included. With confidence, however, I can report that such premises have been effectively dealt with.

During the year the required maintenance treatment of the sewers was carried out by the City Engineer's Department.

Business premises treated	..	..	..	..	73
Private dwellings treated	..	..	..	..	53
Corporation properties treated	..	..	..	..	29
Properties surveyed	..	..	..	..	1,510
Baits laid..	..	..	..	..	5,058
Estimated number of rats destroyed	..	..	..	..	1,669

CANAL BOATS.

The number of canal boats inspected during 1955 was 30, and the boats inspected were occupied by 53 adult male persons. No infringements were found during the year, all the boats complying with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

The total number of boats on the register is two, the same as last year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1955	..	..	..	1
For men only	..	..	..	1
Number of persons to occupy the registered accommodation	..	..	..	44

The one house on the register has been regularly inspected throughout the year, and was generally found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at end of 1955	..	..	..	7
Total accommodation (adults)	..	..	..	213

These houses have been regularly inspected and have been found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors with premises within the City	..	..	24
Distributors with premises outside the City	..	..	16
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop	..	..	151

A total of 11 new registrations were effected during the year, two being ordinary distributors within the City and one distributor with premises outside the City, eight of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in sealed bottles from shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 184 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these samples 112 were of milk to which a special designation was applied, and 111 samples or 99 per cent. were reported to have satisfied the tests prescribed by the appropriate regulations. Details of these samples are set out in Table I.

A total of 112 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the reports on same showed that all but 1 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue. Table II gives details of the number of samples in each designation submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the Bacteriologist's report in respect thereof.

Forty-nine samples of Pasteurised milk and 49 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test. Each sample was reported to have satisfied the respective test, thus indicating that the milk had been correctly processed.

A total of 72 samples of ungraded milk was also submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory during the year, and although no test is prescribed by the Regulations for this class of milk the Methylene Blue Test was applied.

The reports showed that 42 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue, but the remaining 30 samples decolourised methylene blue in periods ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Table II.

Detail of Samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Pasteurised Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
49	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
49	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
14	1	1 in 4½ hours

**Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 to 1953.**

A total of 260 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1955 and comprised the following:—

- 44 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 17 of which were supplementary licences.
- 46 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 17 of which were supplementary licences.
- 170 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised, 4 of which were supplementary licences.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply has been under constant attention throughout the year, and it will be noted that a total of 112 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. The total number of designated milk samples submitted for examination was 112 and of these 1 was reported as having failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is equal to 0.9 per cent. of the total samples examined and is lower than the figure for 1954 (4.7 per cent.). In addition a total of 63 samples was submitted for biological examination and when the guinea pigs inoculated were killed at the end of six weeks 7 of the animals showed evidence of Tuberculosis.

In all cases the milk had been deposited at a local processing dairy and the milk in question was satisfactorily pasteurised, thus ensuring a safe supply to the public. Details regarding the unsatisfactory samples were forwarded to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food for his attention and necessary action.

The total milk consumed in the City was ascertained at the middle of the year to be a daily consumption from all sources at 5,518 gallons and of this 60 gallons was produced within the City boundary. The total daily consumption per head of the population was 0.73 of a pint and is slightly lower than the figure for 1954, 0.78.

The daily quantity of milk distributed in the City is classified under the following grades:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	..	..	320 gallons
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	1,522 gallons
Pasteurised	..	..	2,741 gallons
Sterilised	..	..	251 gallons

All this milk is supplied in properly capped bottles.

A total of 31 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed, which is purveyed in capped bottles.

In addition to the foregoing 653 gallons of Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk is supplied in bulk to hospitals and canteens in the City. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is 4,849 gallons. Of the total consumed 4,898 gallons is subjected to some form of heat treatment.

Regular attention throughout the year has been given to milk arriving in the City and for the purpose of processing. The bacterial content of a proportion of this milk was found to be

unsatisfactory and on this evidence it is reasonable to assume that more supervision is necessary at the point of production.

Generally speaking the distribution of milk has reached a good standard but this does not mean that no further improvements are possible. One could hope that in time to come a non-returnable and unbreakable container might be put into use and this would obviously reduce the risks which are at present connected with the well known glass milk container.

ICE CREAM.

During 1955, the number of premises registered as required by Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, for the sale and storage of ice cream in the City was 12. Included in the registered premises only one is used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and the others are used for storage and sale only. The premises on the register are regularly inspected and have been found well maintained both as to cleanliness and methods used in production and distribution.

A total of 83 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
83	71 (85.5%)	83 (100%)		

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

A total of 235 samples (158 formal and 77 informal) of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 4 samples per thousand of the population of the City and is in excess of the standard of 3 samples per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out the comparative numbers of adulterated samples found for the past five years.

Year	TOTAL SAMPLES			MILK SAMPLES		
	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1951	266	13	4.88	163	7	4.30
1952	276	17	6.20	180	12	6.70
1953	219	9	4.10	149	5	3.40
1954	239	14	5.86	171	3	1.75
1955	235	10	4.25	160	4	2.50

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

No proceedings were instituted in respect of adulterated samples during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of 7 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1955. Four of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition. Three of the samples were reported to be at variance with the information given in the respective statutory statements. In all the cases the Vendor's attention was drawn to the contraventions referred to. There was no call for the services of an official sampler—all the samples being taken in the capacity of Inspector under the Act.

Five samples of fertiliser were also obtained, one sample was reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of unsatisfactory composition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

One licence was renewed in respect of one private slaughterhouse for the year 1955. In addition an application by a firm of butchers for a slaughterhouse licence was refused by the City Council. In consequence an appeal was lodged under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, The hearing took place on the 18th May, 1955, at the local court and the appeal was upheld and an order made for a licence to be issued forthwith. A twelve months licence was issued on the Court Order but the City Council asked for a case to be stated and an appeal was lodged. The appeal

was heard at the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division, London, and was dismissed. Therefore, the 12 months licence remained in force and brought the total of licensed slaughterhouses to two.

Twenty-four special notices of slaughter were received in respect of animals killed at private slaughterhouses and intended for sale for human consumption.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

A total of 32 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1955. Twenty-nine of the licences were renewals and 3 were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1955.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Borough Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouse</i>
Cows	1561	45
Heifers	576	51
Bulls	15	5
Bullocks	1682	47
Calves	168	10
Pigs	10197	4244
Sheep	9135	232
	<hr/> 23334	<hr/> 4634
<hr/>		
TOTAL	27968	

A total of 27,968 animals was slaughtered in 1955, compared with 30,368 in the previous year, a decrease of 2,400.

The number of cows slaughtered has increased by	437
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	34
The number of bulls slaughtered has decreased by	32
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	641
The number of calves slaughtered has decreased by	353
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	2103
The number of sheep slaughtered has decreased by	3980

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

<i>Food</i>					<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Bacon	..	..	..	..	8	14
Bananas	..	..	..	..	2	9
Cheese	..	..	..	..	10	15
Dried Milk Powder	..	..	..	..	1	4
Fish	..	..	..	..	2	1
Flour	..	..	..	..	3	4
Grapes	..	..	..	..	1	14
Gammon	..	..	..	..	4	5
Haddock	..	..	..	..	1	2
Ham (Shoulder)	..	..	..	..	9	10
Ham (Cooked)	..	..	..	..	14	20
Hen Albumen	..	..	..	..	2	1
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	..	..	..	..	1	2
Meat	..	..	..	..	1123	2352
Sausage	..	..	..	..	5	3
Small amounts of other foods	..	..	..	..	12	3
					1198	2459
<i>Canned Food.</i>						
				<i>No. of Cans</i>		
Meat	..	..	..	845	180	298
Milk	..	..	..	374	49	45
Vegetables	..	..	..	1106	84	90
Fish	..	..	..	242	32	5
Fruit	..	..	..	756	82	110
				3323	427	548
TOTAL	..	..	..	3323	1625	3007

All the condemned meat was dealt with by a Contractor outside the City by means of processing.

All other condemned foods were disposed of by incineration at the Corporation's Destructor.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2376	1606	178	9367	14441	—
Number inspected	2376	1606	168	9367	14441	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned..	1	2	2	5	17	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	80	109	3	8	135	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculo- sis and Cysticerci	3.40	6.91	2.81	0.14	1.05	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned..	5	12	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	172	423	—	—	236	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.45	27.09	—	—	1.65	—
Cysticerosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No animals were slaughtered during the year.

Prosecutions under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Proceedings were instituted against two firms carrying on the business of Baker and Confectioner. In the first case the charge was under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the respect of sale of food not of the nature substance and quality demanded. The defendant was fined £5 and had to pay £3.3.0d. advocates fees.

In the second case the defendant pleaded guilty to two offences against Sections 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and to one offence against Section 9 of the same Act. In respect of the two offences against Section 3 the Company was fined £5 on each offence and in respect of the Section 9 offence £10—total of £20.

FOOD INSPECTION

Food inspection has continued throughout the year and in addition to the regular duties at the public abattoir and the private slaughterhouses, visits have been made to warehouses and shops. During the course of these visits large and small amounts of food unfit for human consumption has been dealt with.

The preparation and handling of food has been carefully observed and there is no doubt that it is only by the regular visit by the Inspector that the confidence of the management and the food handler can be gained. Food hygiene can never achieve success through fear either of the Local Authority or the Official. Its principles can only apply if the behaviour of food handlers is the same in the officials absence as in his presence.

Set out below are the number of establishments carrying on some form of food preparation or distribution in the City.

Grocer and Provision Dealer	..	..	172
Fishmonger and Greengrocer	..	..	44
Butcher	..	..	69
Baker and Confectioner	..	..	38
Fishfryer	..	..	51
Sweets and Confectionery	..	..	63
Restaurant kitchens	..	..	10
Bakehouses	..	..	38
Licensed Houses	..	..	115

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

A total of 10 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1955, all of which complied with the requirements of the Act.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1955:

Number of licences issued to manufacture Rag Flock	1
Number of premises registered where Rag Flock is used in connection with the business carried on —

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1955.

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Tripe Boiling	2
Gut Scraping	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	3
Total	6

The premises are subject to regular inspection and have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

At the end of the year under review 3 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act, and the defects in each of the cases referred to have received attention.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 4 persons employed as outworkers.

Inspections were made at the premises in which work was executed and they were found to be clean.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>			<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	95	12	1		—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	340	144	2		—
Totals	435	156	3		—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found.</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	11	9	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	10	—	3	—

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, requires certain businesses to be registered, and the following is a summary of same.

Section 109.

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, etc., and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

The number of businesses (hawkers) Registered at the end of 1955, was 54 (a decrease of 17),

Section 110.

Premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

The number on the Register at the end of 1955 is as follows:

(a) Ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	178
(b) Preserved Meat, etc...	..	..	..	..	..	41

(an increase of 4 in the case of Ice Cream Registrations).

Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers and barbers premises.

The number on the Register at the end of 1955 was 77 (a decrease of 2).

Regular inspections are made of these businesses, and it is found that they are carried on in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during 1955.

<i>Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
2 rooms	—	—	—
3 rooms	77	72	5
4 rooms	87	68	19
5 rooms	90	70	20
6 rooms	3	—	3
7 rooms	—	—	—
8 rooms	—	—	—
Totals.. ..	257	210	47

Movable Dwellings.

During the year 16 licences were in operation, 4 of which were new licences. The dwellings are stationed on 6 different sites. The sites and dwellings are subject to regular inspection, and are found to conform to the conditions laid down in the licences.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

Clearance Areas.

In February, 1955, the following Orders made by the City Council in June, 1954, were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The areas were as follows:—

<i>Compulsory Purchase Order.</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Victoria Street	38	155
Kirkgate No. 1 (Providence Place) ..	20	62
Kirkgate No. 5 and 6 (George Street Nos. 1 and 2)	14	70
	—	—
	72	287
	—	—

Clearance Areas.

Thornes Lane No. 6 (Waterloo St. No. 1)	5	11
Thornes Lane No. 7 (Waterloo St. No. 2)	4	10
Thornes Lane No. 8 (Back New Brunswick Street)	11	24
Thornes Lane No. 10	4	6
Thornes Lane No. 12 (Commercial Street No. 1)	17	40
Thornes Lane No. 14 (Commercial Street No. 3)	7	17
Thornes Lane No. 15 (Church Street No. 1)	3	10
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 118

On September 19th, 1955, official representations were made to the City Council in connection with 181 houses having a population of 486 persons and forming 10 unhealthy areas within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936.

The Areas were as follows—:

<i>Compulsory Purchase Orders</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Clarion Street No. 1.	22	69
Clarion Street No. 2.	59	163
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 232

Clearance Areas.

Pincheon Street No. 3.	40	95
Pincheon Street No. 4.	7	16
Thompsons Buildings.	7	20
Kirkgate No. 11 (Trinity Church Gate No. 2).	2	1
Kirkgate No. 12 (Union Square)	22	71
Doncaster Road No. 1.	4	10
Doncaster Road No. 2.	5	12
Doncaster Road No. 3.	13	29
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 254

The City Council made Orders on the 1st November, 1955.

Houses Demolished.

During the year 62 houses were demolished, 55 being in Clearance Areas.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1955 the following work in connection with the disinfestation of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

Number of municipal houses fumigated	8
Number of privately owned houses fumigated	—

All the houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas.

It is the usual practice for all the houses of prospective municipal tenants to be inspected prior to taking up the new house, and if found verminous, fumigation of the furniture and household effects is carried out by van removal, and Hydrogen Cyanide Gas fumigation, the gas being applied at the Old Fever Hospital Disinfestation Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house the same day.

A total of 57 loads of furniture from 121 houses were dealt with.

Spray Disinfestation.

Municipal Houses	1
Other than Municipal Houses	4

The Disinfestation Station at the Old Fever Hospital, Park Lodge Lane has continued to be used for the steam disinfestation of bedding and soft furnishings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1955.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C.)

The following analyses were made during 1955 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	..	..	..	220
Drugs	..	..	..	16
				<hr/>
				236
				<hr/>

The tables on pages 66-67 detail the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 4.7 compared with 5.9 and 4.1 for 1954 and 1953 respectively.

FOODS

Milk.

Of the 161 samples analysed 5 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unsatisfactory, 3 of which (all informal) contained extraneous matter, 1 contained added water and was also fat deficient and 1 was fat deficient, details being as follows:—

<i>No.</i>		<i>Date received</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration</i>
156	Informal	8th March, 1955	Extraneous matter
156a	Informal	8th March, 1955	Extraneous matter
216	Formal	14th June, 1955	30% fat deficient
270	Formal	6th Sept., 1955	1% added water } 3% fat deficient }
275	Informal	15th Sept., 1955	Extraneous matter

No. 216 which contained only 2.1 per cent. fat was a morning milk taken from a 10 gallon churn on its arrival at a wholesale dairy on the 14th June. A repeat sample (No. 221) taken on the 15th June was entirely satisfactory, its fat content being 3.65 per cent. The previous evening's sample (No. 222) taken at the same time was better still, the fat being 4.55 per cent.

The only milk containing added water (No. 270) and received on the 6th September, was also slightly fat deficient, the non-fatty solids being 8.27 per cent. and the fat 2.91 per cent.

Of the three informal samples containing extraneous matter, two were in one-third pint bottles and came from a school on the 3rd March (No. 156 and No. 156a). Each contained a dark grey glutinous lump weighing about $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and smelling of yeast, the protein content of the dried material indicating that it was dough. In the case of No. 156a a scholar had drunk the milk before discovering this, but in that of No. 156 the milk had not been consumed, analysis showing that its chemical composition complied with legal requirements (Non-fatty solids—8.75 per cent., fat—3.30 per cent.).

The third sample, received on the 15th September, was a pasteurised milk (N.o 275) which was contained in an improperly cleansed bottle, the latter containing a deposit of slightly dirty dried milk.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was:—

	1955	1954	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, require at least:</i>
Non-fatty solids..	8.61%	8.70%	8.50%
Fat	3.53%	3.44%	3.00%
Total solids ..	12.14%	12.14%	11.50%

the fat being greater and the non-fatty solids less than in 1954, but the total solids being the same in each case. Nineteen of the unwatered samples of milk (or 11.8 per cent.) contained less than 8.5 per cent. non-fatty solids, the figured varying from 7.90 per cent. to 8.47 per cent., and being shown by freezing point determinations to be due to natural causes. The maximum figure for non-fatty solids was 9.05 per cent. and for fat 5.0 per cent.

Foods other than Milk.

Exception was taken to the following six informal samples:—

Yorkshire Pudding Mixture (No. 145—2nd March). This was an 8-oz. pre-packed article contained in a cardboard carton and stated to consist of flour, baking powder, dried whole egg and colouring. In large type in one place were the words “Now contains dried whole egg” and in another place “Now contains egg”. It was also being offered as a pancake mixture, but was not submitted as such for the purpose of analysis, which incidentally showed that the ingredients had been stated in the correct order, the composition being:— Yellow coloured flour—92 per cent., baking

powder—7 per cent., dried whole egg—1 per cent. The fact that a pre-packed article conforms with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order does not, however, relieve the manufacturers thereof from complying with the provisions of any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, order, regulation or byelaw for the time being in force. Accordingly, as it was felt that a product containing only one per cent. of dried whole egg did not warrant the description "Yorkshire Pudding Mixture", which, to correspond with the normal recipe of 1 egg to every 4 oz. flour requires the presence of 10 per cent. dried whole egg, it was considered that its sale contravened Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in that it was not of the quality demanded, it being little more than a coloured self-raising flour, the deficiency in dried whole egg amounting to 90 per cent.

In mitigation it should perhaps be stated that the stodgy kind of Yorkshire pudding expected to result from the mixture provided was most faithfully represented in the illustration printed on the packet.

Cream Cakes (No. 199—17th May). These were submitted as a result of a private purchaser's complaint that the filling had a soapy taste. Examination proved that the particular taste experienced was due to rancidity, the fat used in the manufacture of the synthetic cream filling having undergone a chemical change, resulting in the formation of 2.25 per cent. free fatty acids, this figure being well in excess of the 1.5 per cent. normally regarded as the maximum for a fat in good condition.

Double Cream (No. 252—10th August). The Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, requires a minimum milk fat content of 48 per cent. but the sample concerned contained only 46.5 per cent., this representing a 3.1 per cent. deficiency, which though not serious is one which manufacturers should provide against by well above the legal minimum, say at 50 per cent. instead of working strictly to it.

Shandy Gaff (non-alcoholic) (No. 234—12th July). The sample was submitted as the result of a complaint that it contained petrol. The smell and taste of petrol were confirmed, the smell being particularly noticeable on the stopper. As far as could be ascertained, the bottle, after being emptied of its original contents, had been used for petrol before finding its way back to the manufacturers, by whom it had apparently been insufficiently washed before being refilled. The manufacturers may well therefore have been more sinned against than sinning.

Teacake (No. 285—10th October). This contained a fragment of dirty dough.

Pork Sausage (No. 314—2nd November). This contained only 57 per cent. meat instead of an expected 65 per cent. minimum, the price charged being 3/- per lb.

Of the satisfactory samples the following are deemed of interest (all informal):—

Ground Almonds (No. 305). These had an oil content of 57 per cent. which was similar to that found in samples submitted in 1953 and 1954.

Baking Powder (No. 212) and *Self-raising Flour* (No. 183). These had respective available carbon dioxide contents of 10.3 per cent. and 0.47 per cent., as against the corresponding required minima of 8 per cent. and 0.4 per cent. A sample of *Bun Flour* (No. 286) was declared by the makers to consist of rye flour, baking powder and colouring, analysis showed its composition to be 75 per cent. coloured rye flour and 25 per cent. baking powder. Cornflour and rice were present, the cornflour doubtless being the vehicle for the colouring and the rice serving as the filler for the baking powder.

The *Cheshire Cheese* (No. 211) had a fat content of 31.3 per cent. equivalent to 49.2 per cent in the dry cheese, 45 per cent. being regarded as a satisfactory minimum. The *Cheese Spread* (No. 287) for its part had a 22.3 per cent. fat content, equivalent to one of 48 per cent in the dry cheese. The *Citroze* (No. 327) was a concentrated soft drink containing 30 per cent. dextrose monohydrate, 15 per cent sugar, 6 per cent. lemon juice and 1 per cent. citric acid, benzoic acid preservative being present to the maximum permitted amount of 600 parts per million. The *Sugared Coconut* (No. 146) consisted of a mixture of 57 per cent coconut and 43 per cent. sugar.

The *Dressed Crab* (No. 289) was sold with a declaration of the presence of a minute addition of cereal, salt, spices and a trace of colour, and was found to have a crab meat content of the order of 95 per cent.

The *Fish Cakes* (No. 139) contained approximately 60 per cent. fish.

The two samples of *Ice Cream* (Nos. 254 and 255) each had the highly satisfactory fat content of 10.5 per cent and were almost similar in composition as regards their sugar and non-fatty milk solid contents, which were approximately 15 per cent and 10 per cent. respectively.

Marzipan Roll (No. 308). This contained approximately 20 per cent. ground almonds, 70 per cent. sugar and 10 per cent. other material. The proportion of almond present was considered reasonable, in view of its having been successfully contended in Court that marzipan itself should contain not less than 25 per cent. ground almonds.

The *Polony* (No. 232) had a 64 per cent. meat content as compared with the 30 per cent. legal minimum under price control, a welcome contrast to those cases involving certain other meat products, the quality of which has tended to fall following their decontrol.

The *Pork Pie* (No. 150) could also be regarded as of reasonably satisfactory composition, the meat content being 36 per cent. which was a marked improvement on some other instances where only 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. meat had been found. The pie consisted of 58.5 per cent. pastry and 41.5 per cent. filler, 86 per cent. of the latter being meat.

The *Salad Cream* (No. 120) moreover, had the high edible vegetable oil content of 37 per cent. as against the 25 per cent. legal minimum demanded of it.

Sausages.

In addition to the unsatisfactory pork sausage (No. 314) already mentioned, four samples of satisfactory composition were analysed, these bring as follows:—

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Meat content</i>	<i>Price per lb.</i>
No. 137	Sausage	58.5 per cent	2/-
No. 138	Pork Sausage	65.0 „ „	2/3d.
No. 167	Pork Sausage	65.0 „ „	3/-
No. 213	Sausage	53.0 „ „	2/-

No food standards order for beef and pork sausages has yet been introduced to replace the Maximum prices Control orders that were rescinded in 1953. The result is that, whilst the majority of samples examined in various parts of the country continue to have minimum meat contents of 50 per cent. for beef and 65 per

cent. for pork, save where less than current prices are charged, the present position is decidedly unsatisfactory and has at times given rise to definite difficulties in Court procedure. A grading of sausages with guaranteed minimum meat contents might well provide the solution to the problem.

Suet Dumpling Mixture (No. 132). This sample furnishes a further example of a pre-packed food for which a declaration of the ingredients in descending order of occurrence is required to be made by the manufacturers, failing a statement of their percentages. The ingredients, which were given in the correct order, were Flour 59 per cent. suet—36 per cent. baking powder—4 per cent. salt—1 per cent.

Malt Vinegar (No. 187). This was a good quality article containing 4.8 per cent. acetic acid and declared to contain also salt and caramel, analysis showing there to be 0.8 per cent. of the former.

Drugs.

All the sixteen informal samples were reported as satisfactory.

The *Fennings Children's Cooling Powders* (No. 162) being a proprietary and not a B.P. preparation required a statement on the label of the percentages of the active constituents, in order to conform with the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, which unlike the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, provides no alternative, except that it is immaterial in what order these percentages are stated. The proportions stated and found were:— Potassium Chloride—44 per cent., Calcium Phosphate—28 per cent., liquorice—28 per cent.

Similarly, the *Bronchial Mixture* (No. 307) contained the declared percentages of Ammonium Chloride, Ammonium Carbonate, and Sodium Iodide.

The *Influenza Mixture* (No. 113) was in a different category, however, the inspector who purchased it simply asking, as a private purchaser might, to be supplied with an influenza mixture. As there was, therefore, no accompanying statement of the active constituents, reliance had to be placed upon knowledge of those likely to be present coupled with one's analytical powers, as a result of which the mixture was found to consist of a solution of 5 per cent. Salicylate of Soda and 7 per cent. Bicarbonate of Soda. These amounts are equivalent to approximately 10 grains Salicylate

of Soda per each tablespoonful taken in water 3 times a day, the official dose being 10 to 30 grains.

The *Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil* (No. 174) having a 10.5 per cent. cod liver content, was submitted because of a complaint that the preparation had an unpleasant taste. Actually the taste was perfectly normal and no more unpleasant than was to be expected from a product of this nature, a report to this effect being made accordingly.

Of the remainder, the *Milk of Magnesia* (No. 214) contained the declared proportion of Magnesium Hydroxide (8.5 per cent.), the *Pastilles* (No. 188) consisted of a sweetened base with small percentages of menthol and various essential oils, and the *Saccharin tablets* (No. 290) each had an average content of 0.22 grain of saccharin, for which the limits are 0.18 to 0.22 grain.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, 4 fertilisers and 8 feeding stuffs (all formal) were analysed to ascertain whether or not these conformed with the statutory statements, which had to accompany them at the time of sale. Three out of the four fertilisers were satisfactory, but the fourth, a *Bone Meal* (No. 12) had to receive an adverse report as the nitrogen present (5.5 per cent.) exceeded the stated figure (3.7 per cent.) by 1.8 per cent., the limit of variation being 0.5 per cent. only: also, the insoluble phosphoric acid (17.7 per cent.) was too low by 2.8 per cent., the lowest figure permissible being 18.5 per cent. for the 20.5 per cent. declared. The normal figures are 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. for nitrogen and 19 to 24 per cent. for phosphoric acid. Three out of the eight feeding stuffs were deficient in oil, but the percentages of protein and fibre were correct, the declared and actual figures being:—

	<i>Oil declared</i>	<i>Oil found</i>
No. 8 Laying Mash	4.7 per cent.	3.50 per cent.
No. 10 Layers Pellets	3.5 „ „	2.85 „ „
No. 11 White Fish Meal	4.0 „ „	3.40 „ „

Other work.

A sample of San Izal disinfectant, submitted by the Shops Act Inspector, was assessed for its content of phenols which were found to be within the declared range. The retailer, however, had failed both to re-register as a listed seller and to label the bottle with his own name and address. At the Court hearing on 29th

July, he was fined £20 (£10 on each charge) and ordered to pay £3 Analysts costs.

Also in November, after samples of tank petrol and an inflammable liquid taken from a drain outside the basement of a dwelling house near the city centre had been comprehensively examined, the general problem involved was fully discussed with the Chief Fire Officer and a report submitted to him.

Summary.

The year 1955 marked the end of the functioning of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as since the 31st December, 1955, it has been succeeded by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which came into operation on 1st January, 1956. Also, whilst the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, continues in force, the 1932 Regulations made under it ceased to operate at the year end, being due for replacement by modified ones thereafter. It is hoped to refer briefly to each of these changes in my next Annual Report.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to record that the happy association which existed between the previous Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. W. Roberts, and myself has been continued with his successor, Mr. J. P. Whitehead, acting in his capacity as Senior Sampling Officer, who has been most ready to collaborate in the seeking of solutions to the various problems involved in the course of the year's working.

I am also deeply indebted to my Deputy, Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., for his continued and able co-operation in the carrying out of the analyses involved and the problems arising out of them, and to him I tender my warmest thanks.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1955.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
FOODS (220)							
Almonds, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bacon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Beetroot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bread, teacake	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Bun flour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Buttered teacake	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cakes, cream	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Cheese, Cheshire	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cheese, spread	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cherries, glace	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Citroze	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coconut, sugared	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Crab, dressed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream, double	—	2	2	—	1	1	50
Dripping	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, self-raising	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grape juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Horlicks tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Jam, apple & raspberry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly, table	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Lucozade	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marzipan Roll	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat, potted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk	158	3	161	2	3	5	3.1
Milk, condensed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mint, garden in vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal, fine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	158	38	197	2	6	8	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	158	38	197	2	6	8	
Onion soup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange squash	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper, white	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Polony	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork pie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salad cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon, potted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage	—	5	5	—	1	1	20
Shandy Gaff	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Slippery Elm Food ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Soup, Cream of Tomato	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Suet dumpling mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets, buttered brazils ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets, super butter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drops	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, malt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire pudding mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Drugs (16)							
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fennings Childrens Cool- ing Powders	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gregory Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glucose Cough Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerin B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt extract with Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oil of Eucalyptus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pastilles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc and Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Food and Drugs ..	158	78	236	2	9	11	4.7

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis and excluding cases where diagnosis was revised was 1380.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table II.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1955 was 65 as compared with 80 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 73. The number of cases removed to hospital was 24. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

One case reported during 1955 was removed to hospital. The average for the previous five years was 1.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

9 cases notified during 1955 were removed to hospital. There were 3 cases during the previous year.

Meningococcal Infections.

6 cases were notified during 1955 as compared with none during the previous year.

Dysentery.

During 1955, 215 cases were notified as compared with 24 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1955 was 944 as compared with 59 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 545.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1955 was 76 as compared with 73 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 211.

Food Poisoning.

During 1955, 15 cases were notified. No deaths resulted.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and against Whooping Cough.

As in previous years, the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street. In addition, immunisation is carried out by the General Medical Practitioners.

The following table shows the number of complete primary immunisations carried out during the year 1955 by (a) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department, and (b) the General Medical Practitioners, and also the number of cases to whom secondary or reinforcing injections ("boosting doses") were given.

	<i>By Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Immunisation against:			
(1) <i>Diphtheria only.</i>			
Primary Immunisations	26	19	45
"Boosting Doses" ..	165	26	191
(2) <i>Diphtheria-Whooping Cough</i>			
Primary Immunisations	227	197	424
"Boosting Doses" ..	9	31	40
(3) <i>Whooping Cough only.</i>			
Primary Immunisations	14	11	25
"Boosting Doses" ..	—	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

The following copy of a return rendered to the Ministry of Health shows the position regarding Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population as at 31st December, 1955:—

Number of Children at 31 December, 1955, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1 January, 1941)

<i>Age at 31.12.55 i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>Under 1 1955</i>	<i>1 - 4 1954-51</i>	<i>5 - 9 1950-46</i>	<i>10 - 14 1945-41</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951-1955 ..	5	1461	1774	81	3321
B. 1941-1950 ..	—	—	1827	3115	4942
C. Estimated mid-year child population					
	910	3640	8950		13500
Immunity Index					
100 A/C .. ..	.549%	40.2%	20.72%		24.6%

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the numbers of Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox carried out during the year 1955 by (a) General Medical Practitioners, and (b) Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

<i>Age at 31st December, 1955.</i>	<i>Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Vaccinated by Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Under 1 year ..	56	52	108
1 year	85	72	157
2 to 4 years ..	6	6	12
5-14 years ..	9	3	12
15 years or over	13	—	13
Totals ..	169	133	302

In addition, 46 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 38 by General Medical Practitioners, and 8 by Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

DISINFECTION.

During 1955, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
„ Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
„ Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
„ Blankets	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
„ Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
„ Counterpanes	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
„ Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
„ Curtains (pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
„ Carpets, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ Men's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
„ Women's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
„ Children's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
„ Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1955, including Cases notified after Death and Cases transferred from Other Areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1954.)

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	33	—	33 (42)
Females	18	—	18 (18)
Totals	51	—	51 (60)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	4	—	4 (11)
Females	6	—	6 (11)
Totals	10	—	10 (22)

New Cases and Mortality, 1955.

AGE PERIOD			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	..	..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	..	..	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	..	..	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	—
35—45 „	..	..	2	1	—	3	2	2	—	—
45—55 „	..	..	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
55—65 „	..	..	5	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 years and over	..	..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	22	9	4	6	7	5	—	—

Notes on Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of 1955 there were 253 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register. During the year 31 new cases were added, 17 patients came into Wakefield from other areas and 10 left the City. 12 Died and 9 were taken off the notification register as cured cases. At the end of the year 270 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remained on the Register.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	7	4	3
Gonorrhoea	6	2	4
Non-Venereal Conditions	95	61	34
	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 41

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	960	453	507
Gonorrhoea	84	25	59
Non-Venereal Conditions	712	322	390
	<hr/> 1756	<hr/> 800	<hr/> 956

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	468	246	222
Gonorrhoea	30	3	27
Non-Venereal Conditions	650	165	485
	<hr/> 1148	<hr/> 414	<hr/> 734

4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre 335
5. Number of specimens sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory.. .. 948

As compared with 1954, the number of male patients has decreased by 11, and the number of female patients by 33. The total attendances have decreased from 3,169 in 1954 to 3,012 in 1955.

Venereal Diseases—Social Work.

I am indebted to Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate, for the following particulars relating to the year 1955:—

Contact Tracing.

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Original Patient:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	—	1	1
Gonorrhoea	—	2	2
Other Conditions	3	13	16
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 19

Number of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Social Worker:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilis of less than one year ..	—	—	—
Syphilis of more than one year ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	—	2	2
Other Conditions	2	11	13
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 15

Defaulters.

26 Patients defaulted, some on several occasions during the year.

22 Patients returned after one or more visits.

1 Patient did not return.

1 Patient died.

2 Patients left the district and could not be traced.

Visiting.

No. of Visits and Revisits to Contacts	12
No. of Ineffective Visits to Contacts	8
No. of First Visits to Defaulters	26
No. of Revisits to Defaulters	70
No. of Ineffective Visits to Defaulters	30
No. of Miscellaneous Visits, Doctors, Hospitals, etc. ..	25

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Supervision of Midwives.**Notice of Intention to Practise.**

During 1955, 24 Midwives gave notice of intention to practice. Of these 8 were on the staff of the Wakefield General Hospital, and 9 on the staff of the Manygates Maternity Hospital, 7 were Municipal Midwives and 1 in a private nursing home.

There were 9 notices of intention to Practise as Maternity Nurses.

Cases attended during 1955.**(1) All Midwives:**

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	306
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	29
Total	335

(2) Municipal District Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

(a) As Midwives	306
(b) As Maternity Nurses	29

<i>Name</i>	<i>As Midwife</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurse</i>
Miss E. M. Marshall	50	6
Miss I. Lessons	61	6
Miss P. M. Haw	44	5
Mrs. B. Crowther	51	2
Miss I. A. T. Pow (resigned 16.9.55) ..	35	5
Mrs. M. L. Mitchell (commenced 1.1.55) ..	52	5
Mrs. E. Oliver (commenced 17.10.55) (nee Burns)	13	—
	306	29

(3) Private Midwives:

District Cases attended by Private Midwives:

(a) As Midwives	—
(b) As Maternity Nurses	—

Grand Total 335

Medical Help.

During the year, 13 notifications of sending for medical help were received from the District Midwives (4.2 per cent. of Midwives Cases). Of these 10 were for the mother, 3 for the baby.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1955, 25 cases were notified, 18 from Manygates Maternity Hospital, 1 from Wakefield General Hospital, and 6 from the patients' home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases during 1955.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

There were no cases during 1955.

CHILD WELFARE

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The District Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors, carried out the following work during the year:—

Children under the age of 1 year visited for the first time	884
Children under the age of 1 year—total visits ..	4404
Children aged 1 to 2 years—total visits	4529
Children aged 2 to 5 years—total visits	4952
Number of children under 5 visited during the year ..	4034

Visits to Expectant Mothers:—

Primary Visits	176
Revisits	151
Visits re Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	54
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	278
Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions	87
Visits to Tuberculous Households	665
Visits re Mental Defectives:—	
Primary Visits	90
Revisits	384
Total number of households visited	4170

Visits to Schools	441
Examinations at Schools re Cleanliness, condition of Clothing, footwear, and treatment	29725
Home Visits re contagious diseases	389
Home Visits re verminous and neglected children ..	193
Home visits for other purposes	908
Total Home Visits re school children	1490
Total number of Home Visits for all purposes ..	17779

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1955, 7,168 attendances were made by children under the age of one year, 1,392 by children in the 1—2 age group, and 746 by children between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

As from 28th June, 1954, all local Food Offices were closed, and Local Health Authorities became responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods, and during the year 1955 the following items were issued:—

National Dried Milk (Full Cream)	39081
Cod Liver Oil	7253
Vitamin Tablets	4200
Orange Juice	38962

Relaxation Classes, Margaret Street Clinic.

Two Relaxation Classes are held during each week at Margaret Street by the Physiotherapist. A class of Ante-Natal exercises in conjunction with Relaxation is held on Friday afternoon from 2-0 p.m. to 4 p.m. This class is popular and beneficial. Patients are referred to the class by Family Doctors. A Relaxation Class on Monday afternoon from 2-0 p.m. to 4 p.m. is for the benefit of mothers who suffer from states of tension and anxiety, and for post-natal exercises. Patients are referred to these classes by Family Doctors and by the Clinic Doctors and Midwives.

I give below the figures for 1955 for these classes.

Ante-Natal

No. of Patients	39
No. of Attendances	345

Post-Natal

No. of Patients	12
No. of Attendances	91

Monday Relaxation

No. of patients	11
No. of Attendances	203

Care of Illegitimate Children for 1955.

In accordance with circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the Illegitimate children residing in the City, and the Senior Health Visitor has given the following notes relating to Illegitimate children born in the City during 1955.

During the year 19 Illegitimate births occurred in the City, 11 to married women, and 8 to single women, the total being nine less than the previous year.

Five children born to married women were registered in the father's name and 3 of these remain with both parents who are living together, one child has been absorbed into the mother's family and the other child was taken into care by the local authority after the family was evicted from Part III accommodation.

Of the remaining six born to married women these children were registered in the mother's name two have left the City, one child being boarded out in York, the mother having gone to London. Four children have been absorbed into the mother's family.

Two children born to single women were registered in the father's name and are living with both parents.

The remaining six born to single women were registered in the mother's name—one has left the City, one mother has married, but not the father of the child. One child died 1 week after birth due to Cerebral Haemorrhage, the remaining three are absorbed into the mother's family.

All these children residing in the City are receiving reasonable care and attention.

Burneytops Day Nursery.

Accommodation at Burneytops Day Nursery, 5 West Parade, is provided for 47 children (under two years 25, two to five years 22), and the average daily attendance during 1955 was 28 (0-2 years 11, 2-5 years 17).

The mothers of the children accommodated in the Nursery are practically all employed. From time to time exceptional admissions are arranged where home circumstances have become, for temporary reasons, difficult.

Medical Examinations.

During the year 1955, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 106 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Acts, including 1 on behalf of other Local Authorities.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

“Thirty-one thousand children are born out of wed-lock a year, under a grave social handicap.” This statement comes from the report of the Ministry of Health for the year 1954. I am quite sure that such a statement as the above must impress and disturb the thinking people of our community.

There is a great need for more research into the problem of illegitimacy, as it relates to our pattern of life. The Voluntary Societies, working in happy and close co-operation with the Statutory Bodies, do work for the overall benefit of the unmarried mother and her child, but, we do not always get at the heart of the problem. It is quite a common view that the unmarried mother is a “good-time girl”. This, is quite wrong. We have to look at the social and economic conditions of each girl, and we find that each varies a great deal, but, at the same time in all cases, one important factor appears. It is, usually the illegitimate child is the result of the disturbances within the girl’s family background. These disturbances, a broken home—divorced parents—lack of security—lack of training in the decent ways of life—lack of love and discipline—and very often the girl herself is an illegitimate child. Also amongst the personal and related problems, the unmarried mother suffers the uneasy sense of guilt, she feels very often “outside decency”, although she very rarely blames herself for the result of her behaviour. There are still parents who are “shocked” at the behaviour of their daughters, and this tends to break the girl further down, for it is usual for her to look for help especially from her mother.

Case work must always help the girl, and see, and understand the pattern of the background of her family, school, work and leisure. It must always give that assistance which will enable her to come to terms with herself and her problems, which, in turn, will enable her to become a finer citizen, with a greater sense of responsibility. This is the task of the Moral Social Worker, sometimes an almost impossible task, but, it is the only worth-while help to offer. Nothing is so encouraging, than to see the unmarried mother achieve a better personal and happy adjustment to life, and accepting her child as part of the adjustment.

May I here add a few words concerning the Haven of St. Giles in Pontefract. During the past year many changes have taken place. The house is greatly enlarged, giving us more rooms and greater facilities. The Home now accommodates 10 girls and babies. There is a servicable and happy nursery, recreation room, small

laundry, convenient domestic arrangements, well-appointed bath-rooms, pleasant dormitories, and Staff rooms. The lovely large garden is much enjoyed by everyone. All this has been made possible by the help of many friends, Voluntary and Statutory—we are indeed grateful.

Now I give a few abridged case histories.

Case 1.

J.M., aged 16 years, reported to me by the Medical Officer of Health. A rather difficult case, the girl wilful and un-cooperative. During investigations she ran away from home, later found living with a relative. The alleged putative father wished to marry, but the girl would have nothing to do with him at this time. She preferred to marry a man many years older than herself. Her parents raised strong objections to such a marriage. By degrees this association was broken up. Arrangements were made for the girl to be admitted into a Girl's Home. The girl did well, returning to her own parents with the baby on discharge from the home. She married the father of her child at some later date, and, I am happy to say, the young couple have settled down quite happily.

Case 2.

E.A.J., aged 18 years, case reported by a Doctor. E.A.J. an only daughter of a family of two, educated at a Girls' High School, leaving at the age of 17 years, her home life disturbed by the fact of her parents divorce. The alleged putative father disappeared. The girl was admitted into a Girl's Home, responding excellently. She returned home with baby to her mother. Work was found for her at a local Hospital. Matron is delighted with her after six months service.

Case 3.

V.J., aged 21 years, reported by the Hospital Almoner. The girl, an evacuee during the war, had returned to her foster-parents. Her own parents were separated, and she had been living in lodgings in the South. Whilst in the South she had become friendly with a Doctor. On telling him of her condition, he refused to have anything further to do with her. Arrangements made for the girl to be confined in hospital. When discharged from Hospital, the girl returned with baby to her foster-parents. At a later date the child was placed for adoption by a Registered Society. The girl has now returned South and is working well.

Case 4.

J.B., aged 24 years, reported to me by the W.V.S. J.B., youngest of six children, worked in a local mill. Her baby was born at her parents home. After many visits and interviews, the alleged putative father acknowledged his responsibility. The man prepared a very nice home, the young couple were married, settling happily in their own home.

Analysis.

First illegitimate child	..	..	..	..	11
Third illegitimate child	..	..	..	..	1
Child with own mother at home	..	..	..	..	10
Child with proposed adopters	..	..	..	..	2
Alleged putative fathers	..	..	..	..	9
Girls admitted into Homes	..	..	..	..	4
Visits made	..	..	..	..	106
Interviews given	..	..	..	..	184

It is with joy I render again my warmest thanks to Dr. Thompson and to all the Members of the City Council for their steadfast reliance, and willing co-operation during the past year. With all the many problems coming through my office, I am always assured that whatever they may be, I may apply to Dr. Thompson and the City Council for any assistance, which is so readily given.

Signed,

DOROTHY M. COLLEY,

*Moral Social Welfare Worker,
Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association.*

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Crude Birth rate +	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22
1947	57,690	1201	20.8	668	11.6	48	39	1	4	133	14
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1
1949	60,170	1012	16.8	700	11.6	36	35	—	1	107	3
1950	60,580	976	16.1	648	10.7	41	42	—	—	54	—
1951	59,230	914	15.4	740	12.5	30	32	—	—	27	—
1952	59,270	896	15.1	664	11.2	27	30	—	—	61	—
1953	59,700	935	15.7	748	12.5	33	35	—	—	142	2
1954	59,750	924	15.5	746	12.5	22	23	—	—	80	—
1955	59,630	885	14.8	754	12.6	35	39	—	—	65	1

+All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1946—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1955 is 13.2 and the "comparable" birth-rate 15.1.

TABLE II.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1955.

DISEASE.	Total all ages	AGE DISTRIBUTION												Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	WARDS											Non-Resident
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up			W. Alverthorpe	E. Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate	
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	2	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	215	6	13	-	6	23	78	16	-	41	12	6	1	12	83	36	-	-	27	12	28	5	7	4	1	-	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	9	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	944	24	82	121	111	169	425	7	3	2	-	-	-	19	61	110	61	51	125	95	62	110	58	151	41	19	-
Meningococcal Infections	6	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-Encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	2	-	-	19	1	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	12
Scarlet Fever	65	-	1	4	3	9	36	9	2	-	1	-	-	24	8	13	4	7	10	2	3	2	5	10	1	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	5	2	-	11	13	1	9	4	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	76	4	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1380	38	112	140	133	216	574	34	13	76	22	16	6	93	3	164	190	77	98	153	144	86	125	84	167	54	38

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1955.

Causes of Death		Totals	Coroner's Enquiries	Public Institutions	Age Distribution.																				West Alverthorpe	East Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate		
					Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75													75—up	
					M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	12	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3. Syphilitic Disease....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Meningococcal Infections	3	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	23	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	9	6	1	1	1	2	6	3	1	2	—	1	4			
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	21	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	6	3	—	2		
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	1	—	3	1	4	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1		
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	8	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2			
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	63	3	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	10	4	12	15	9	5	5	4	2	13	5	7	6	9	5	5			
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1			
16. Diabetes	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1			
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	83	8	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	7	10	12	13	11	22	1	4	8	14	11	6	11	8	5	10			
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	95	27	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	15	9	20	19	11	9	7	11	2	22	12	9	5	6	9	4		
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—			
20. Other Heart Disease	156	8	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	5	7	20	29	34	55	8	8	6	74	5	5	9	15	11	8			
21. Other Circulatory Disease	15	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	2	5	—	—	1	4	—	1	3	2	—	3			
22. Influenza	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
23. Pneumonia	36	4	26	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5	—	4	4	7	3	1	2	11	3	4	4	3	1	2	3			
24. Bronchitis	54	2	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	7	1	14	7	10	9	3	4	7	6	5	3	4	3	7	9			
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	1	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1			
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—			
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
31. Congenital Malformations	9	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—			
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	86	5	67	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	6	10	18	10	14	3	10	2	18	7	—	6	13	6			
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents....	10	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	—			
34. All Other Accidents	16	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	2			
35. Suicide	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—			
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	754	103	430	24	11	2	2	—	3	2	—	4	1	8	7	17	10	30	25	71	54	119	122	103	139	37	58	35	195	62	50	59	80	56	64		

